

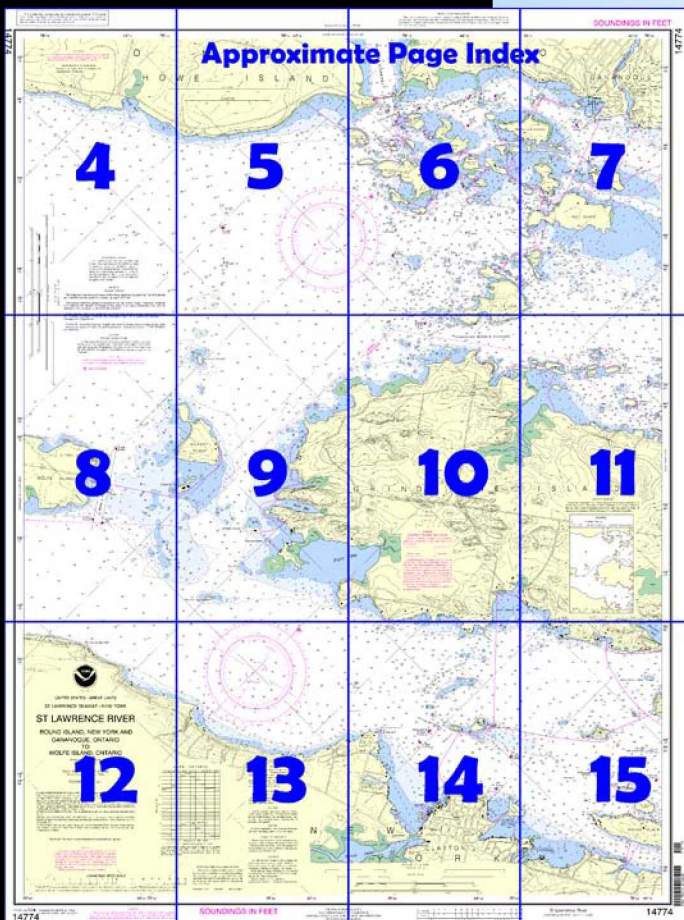
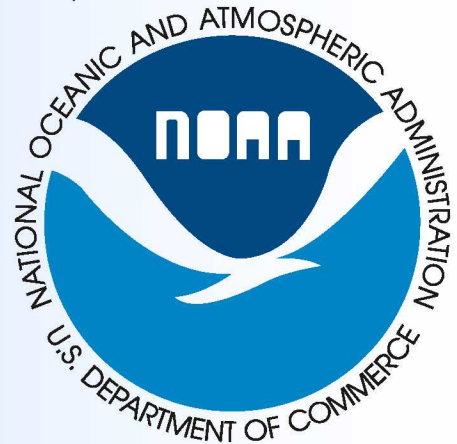
BookletChartTM

St. Lawrence River - Round Island, NY and Gananoque, Ont. to Wolfe Island, Ont. (NOAA Chart 14774)

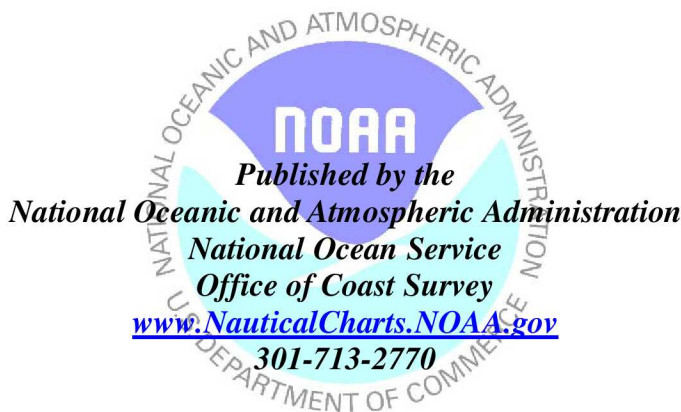


A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 6, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(162) **Canadian Middle Channel** branches W from the main vessel course at Ironsides Island and leads through the Thousand Islands on the Canadian side of the International boundary, thence between Wolfe Island and Howe Island and into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Kingston, Ont. The channel is marked by lights and buoys.

(163) There is a speed limit of 9.5 knots over the ground for all vessels over 40 feet in length in the Canadian Middle Channel and

adjacent waters.

(164) Above Ironsides Island, Canadian Middle Channel leads past the SW end of Grenadier Island, thence through Raft Narrows along the mainland. The main channel through the narrows is crossed by a fixed highway bridge with a clearance of 120 feet. Above the narrows, the channel divides around Wood Island, along the N side upbound and the S

side downbound. Thence the channel leads between Wallace Island and Ash Island, SW past The Navy Islands, and through the S part of The Lake Fleet Islands Lake Fleet Islands to a point N of **The Puntts** thence S of **Leek Island** and into the deep wide water between Wolfe and Howe Islands.

(176) **Gananoque, Ont.**, is a town at the mouth of **Gananoque River**, about 12 statute miles W of Rockport and 18 statute miles E of Kingston.

(178) The town of **Gananoque**, with a population of 5,209 (1991), is built along both sides of the **Gananoque River**. A swing bridge crosses near the mouth of the river, and a road bridge crosses 0.3 mile upstream. The swing bridge has a vertical clearance of 4.3 m when closed; it is opened only on application to the town authorities. Between the two bridges, the stream is 45 m wide with wooden wharves along both shores. The shore east of the town to Sturdivants Point, 2.5 miles away, rises to an elevation of 12 m.

(179) Gananoque is a **Customs vessel reporting station** for pleasure craft.

(180) There is an L-shaped **Public wharf** 110 m east of the east entrance point of the river. Another **Public wharf**, with a total length of 177 m and an elevation of 1.8 m, extends SW along the shore from the mouth of the river.

(202) Above American Narrows, the vessel course is through a wide area of generally deep water. The route passes NW of **Little Round Island** and **North Colborne Island**, marked by a light, thence SE of **Chapman Shoal**, marked by a light and racon, and thence between **Washington Island** to SE and **Calumet Island** to NW.

(203) A marina on the E side of **Spicer Bay**, about 1.2 statute miles E of Little Round Island, provides gasoline, water, ice, electricity, some marine supplies, and a launching ramp. A 12-ton fixed lift can handle 36-foot craft for hull and engine repairs. In 1977, the reported controlling depths were 4 feet in the approach and 5 feet alongside the berths.

(204) **Clayton, N.Y.**, is on the SE side of the St. Lawrence River about 20 statute miles below Lake Ontario. **Grindstone Island** is in midriver NW of Clayton, and Washington Island is close to shore NE of the village.

(205) A causeway connects Washington Island to Clayton. The fixed span near the island end of the causeway has two 33-foot (10.1-meter) openings, each with a clearance of 6 feet.

(206) Clayton is a **customs port of entry**.

(210) Several marinas at Clayton and on Calumet Island provide gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, sewage pump-out, marine supplies, and launching ramps. Lifts to 30 tons and a 50-ton marine railway that can handle 65-foot (19.8-meter) craft are available for hull, engine, and electronic repairs. Mast-stepping service is available at Calumet Island.

(211) Above Clayton and Calumet Island, the vessel course passes SE of **Calumet Shoal**, marked by a light, and thence N of **Bartlett Point**. A light is close off the point. A 16-foot spot is marked by a buoy about 0.5 statute mile WNW of Bartlett Point.

(213) Between the upper end of Grindstone Island and **Hickory Island**, an unmarked channel of natural deep water leads from the main vessel route N to connect with Canadian Middle Channel. The channel is bordered closely by islands, rocks, and shoals.

(215) **Wolfe Island Cut**, close off the E end of Wolfe Island, is a dredged channel connecting the Seaway channel and the open water between Wolfe and Howe Islands. This channel, 140 meters wide, has a depth of 6.1 m in its SE entrance; the channel is marked by buoys and light buoys.

(216) Wolfe Island Light (378), on Quebec Head (44°14'N., 76°11'W.), which is the NE end of Wolfe Island, is shown at an elevation of 11.3 m from a white tower, 6.4 m high.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Pump-out facilities

Corrected through NM Jul. 10/04
Corrected through LNM Jun. 22/04

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-9802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Due to periodic high water conditions in the Great Lakes, some features charted as visible at Low Water Datum may be submerged, particularly in the near shore areas. Mariners should proceed with caution.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Watertown, NY WXN-68 162.475 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.154" northward and 1.193" eastward to agree with this chart.

Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on the above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or lesser than the charted depths.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 6. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 9th Coast Guard District in Cleveland, Ohio or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Buffalo, New York.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

CAUTION POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "T" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.

PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum).....243.3 ft.
Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).

SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.

NOTE C SEAWAY NOTES

The improved channels and canals in the deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie are designed for a controlling depth of 27 feet.

The loaded draft and speed of vessels in any part of the deep waterway shall be controlled by the Master according to the vessel's individual characteristics, and its tendency to list or squat, so as not to strike bottom.

In the Seaway canals the maximum permitted draft will be currently prescribed by the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation.

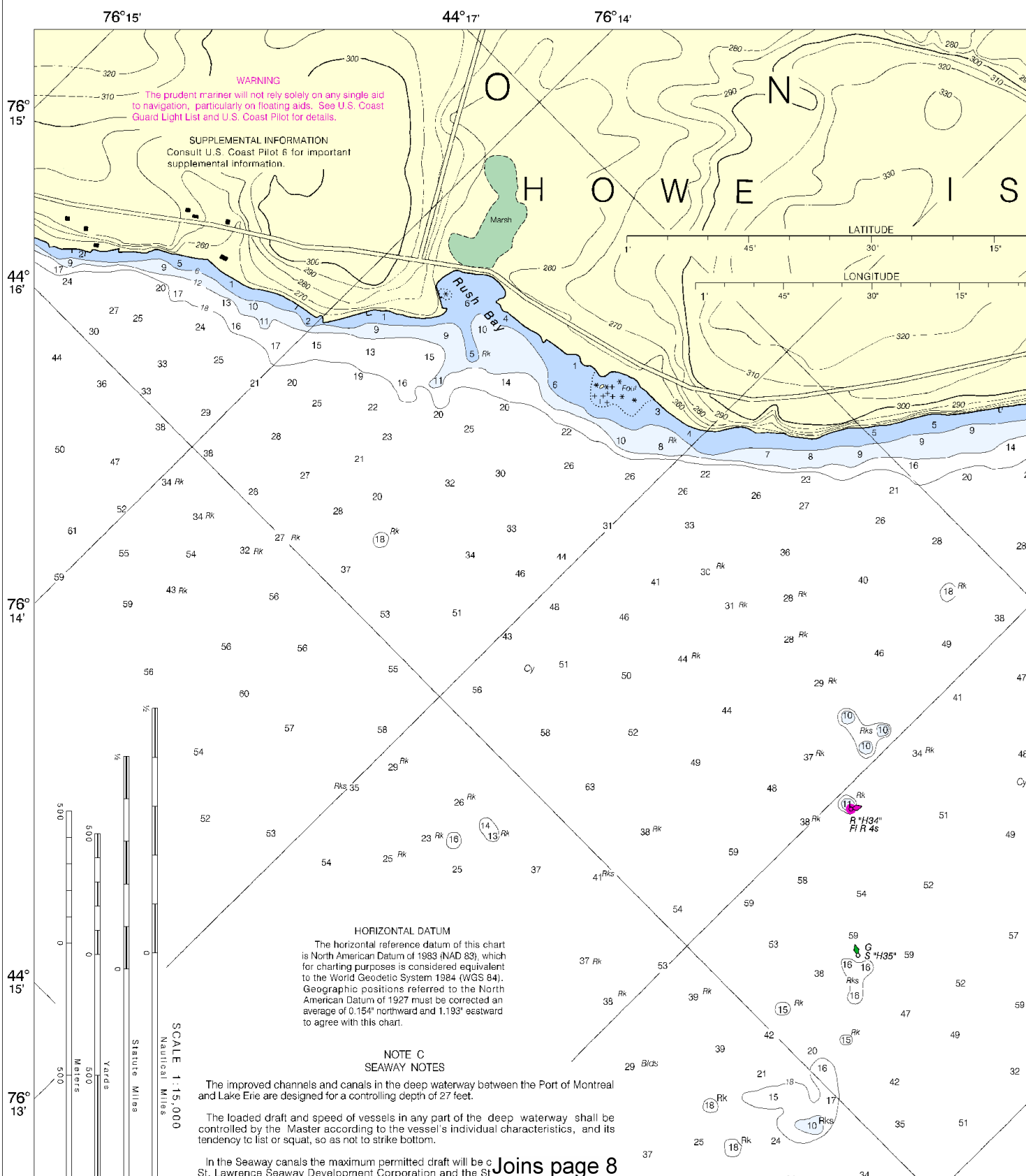
For the St. Lawrence Seaway Regulations and Circulars, special equipment, radio frequencies used in Traffic Control and related information, refer to THE SEAWAY HANDBOOK.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

14774

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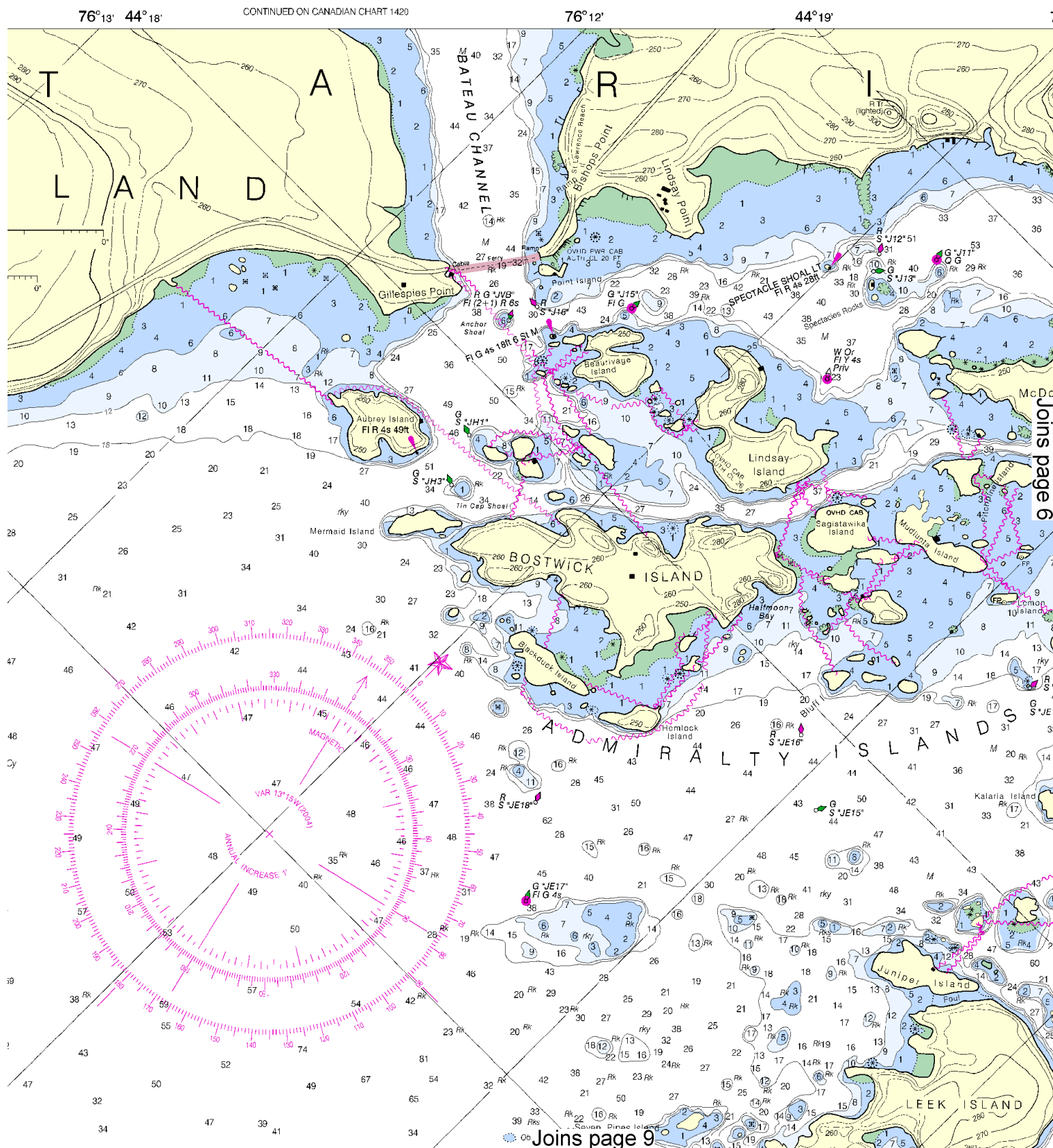


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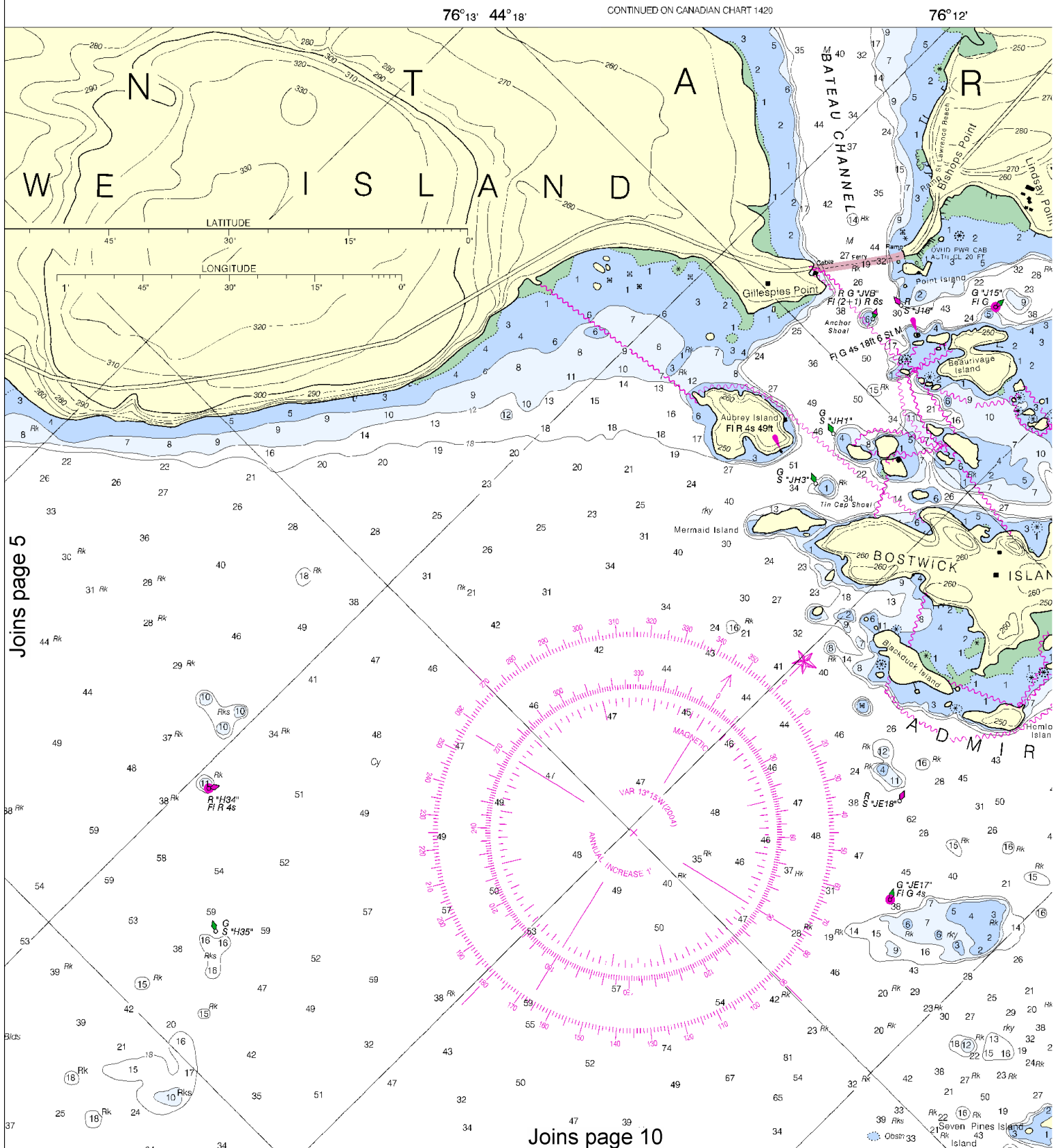
SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

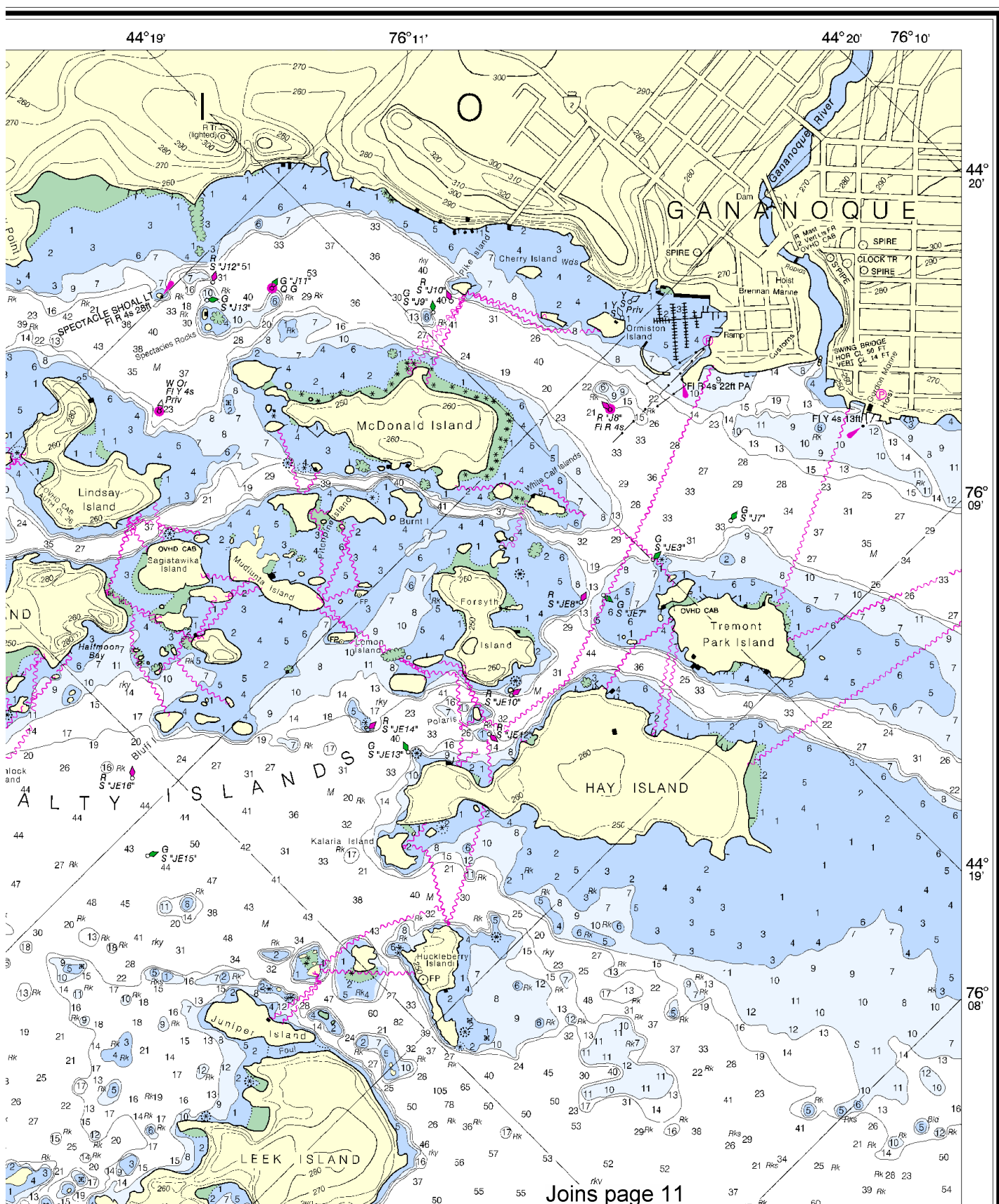




This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:20000. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



SOUNDINGS IN FEET



14774

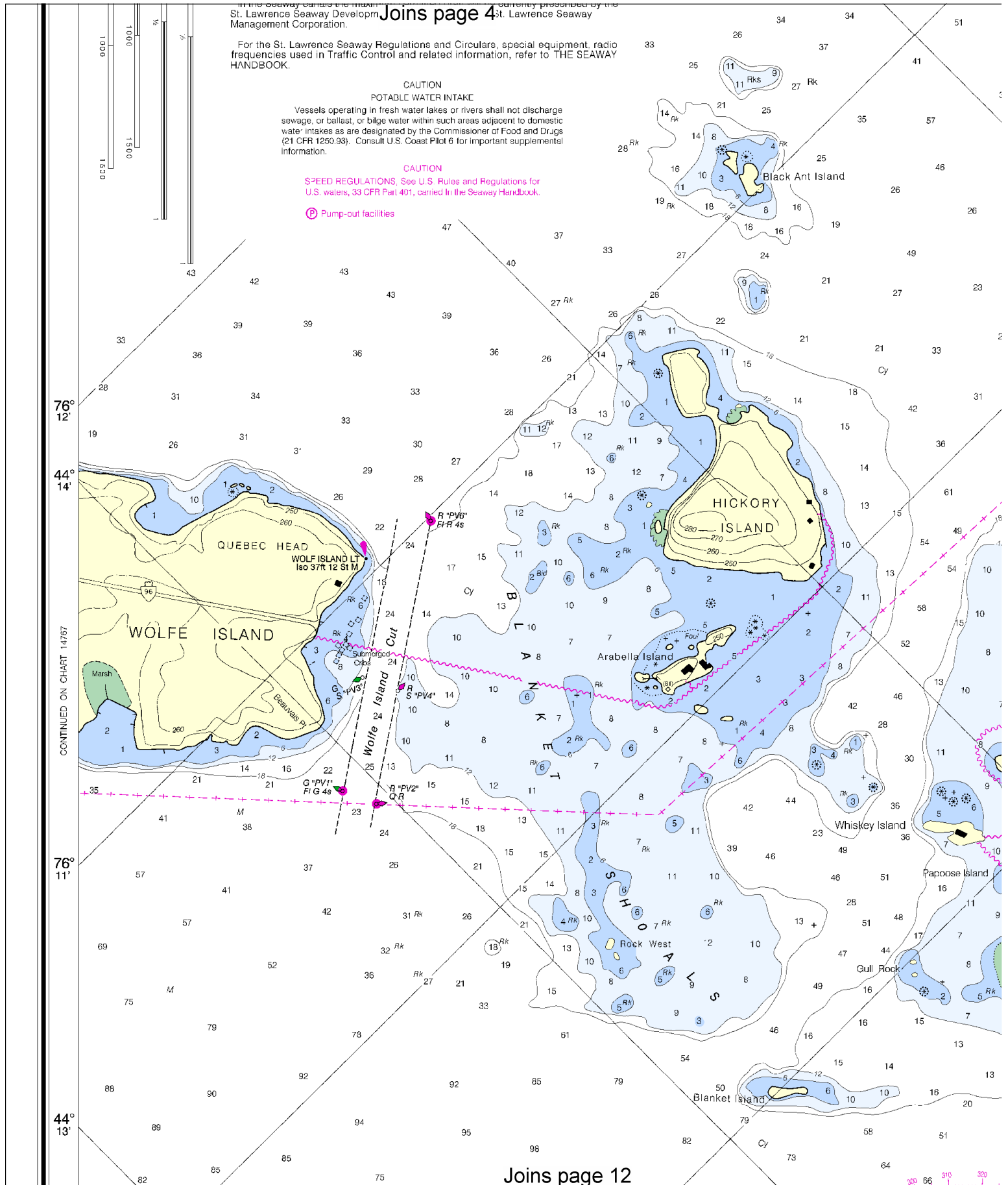
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CAUTION
POTABLE WATER INTAKE

Vessels operating in fresh water lakes or rivers shall not discharge sewage, or ballast, or bilge water within such areas adjacent to domestic water intakes as are designated by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs (21 CFR 1250.93). Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 6 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
SPEED REGULATIONS See U.S. Rules and Regulations for U.S. waters, 33 CFR Part 401, carried in the Seaway Handbook.

P Pump-out facilities



Joins page 12

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



CANADA
UNITED STATES

CANADIAN MIDDLE CHANNEL

Joins page 10

G R I N D S T O N E

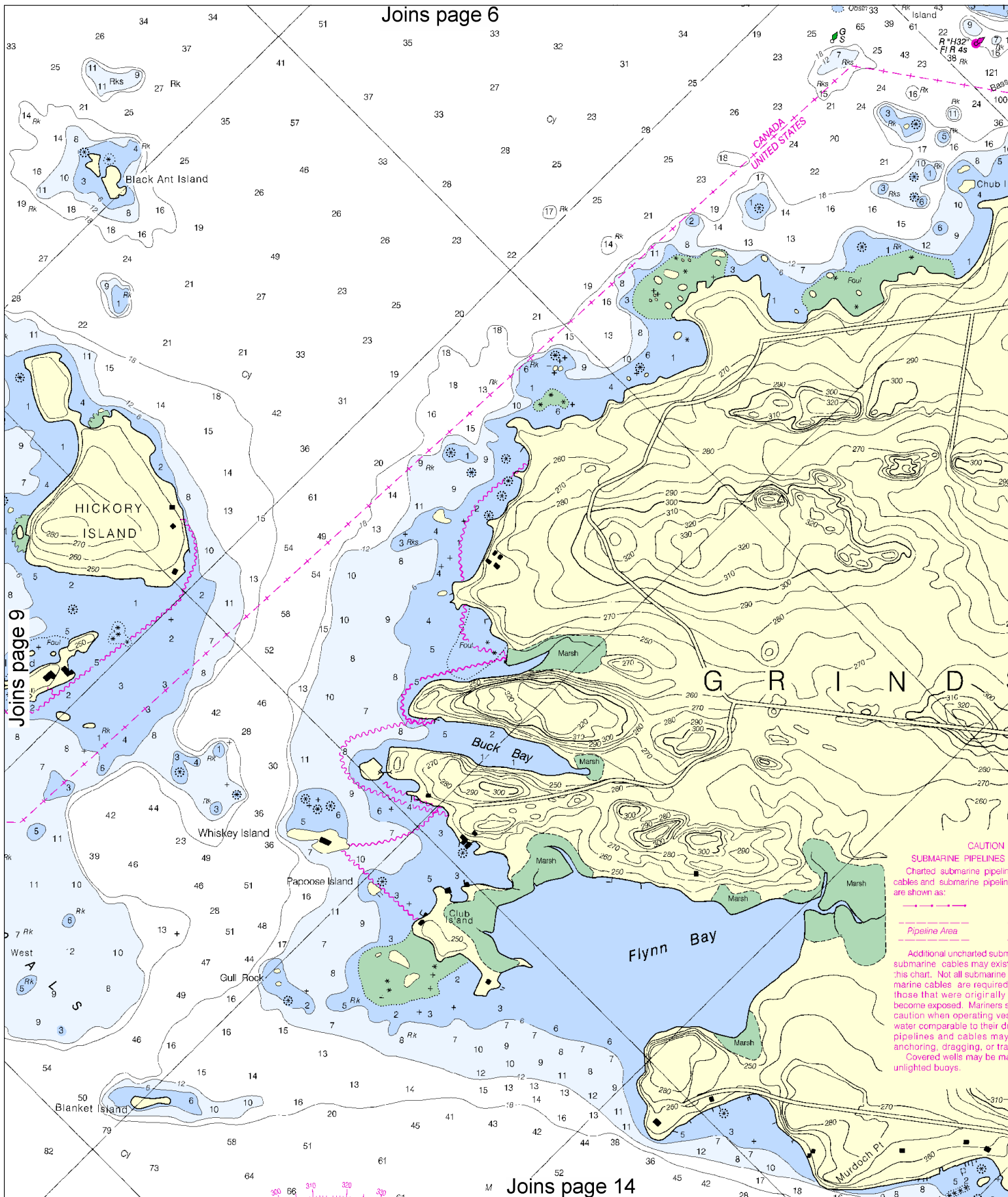
CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

— Pipeline Area — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

Joins page 13

Joins page 6



Joins page 9

Joins page 14

10

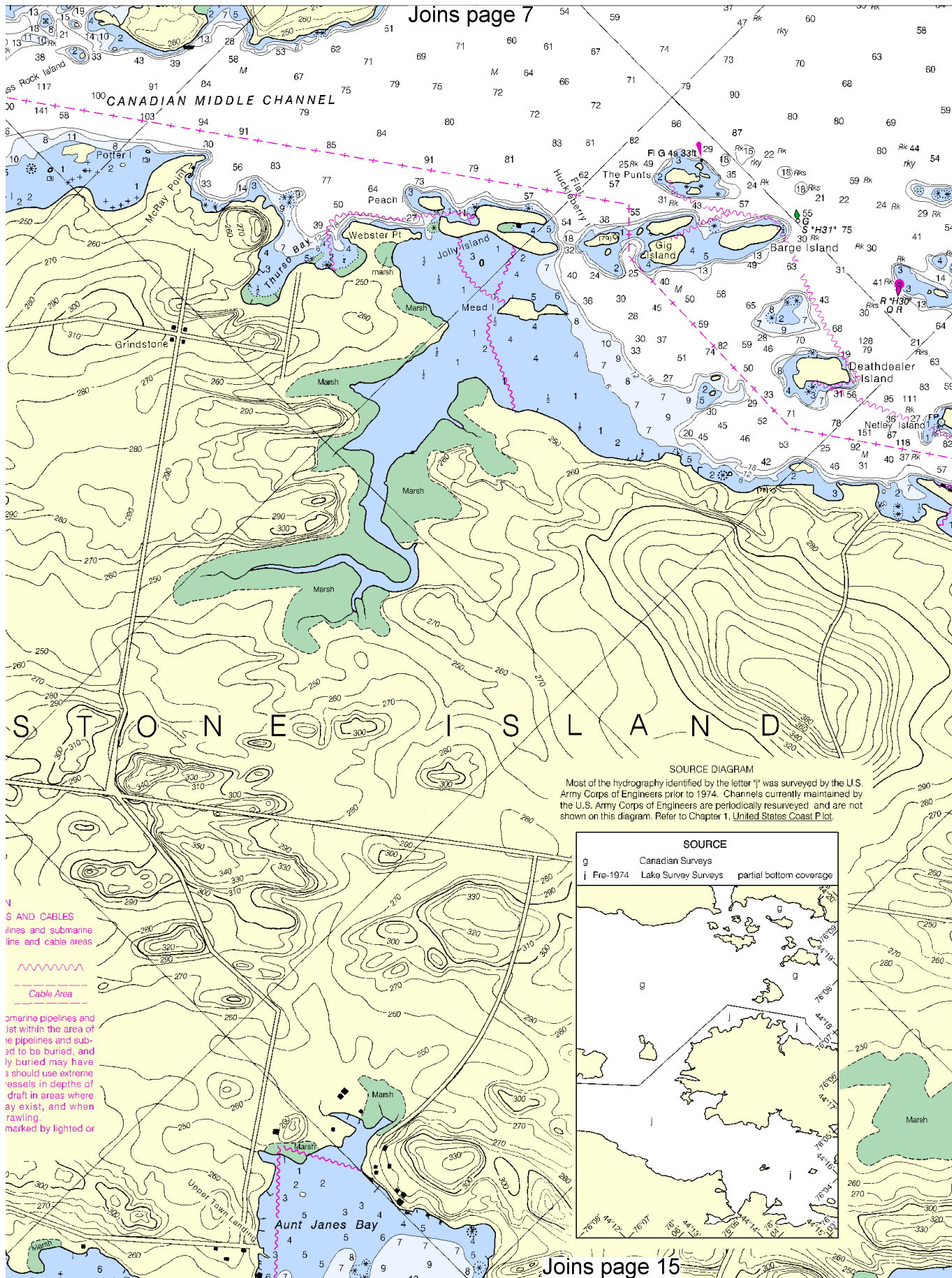
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SCALE 1:15,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 7



V
S AND CABLES
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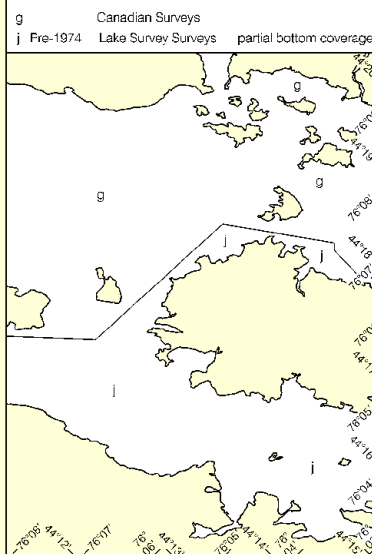
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draft in areas where  
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rawling, marked by lighted or

SOURCE DIAGRAM

Most of the hydrography identified by the letter "j" was surveyed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers prior to 1974. Channels currently maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed, and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE



Joins page 15

JOINS CHART 14773

76° 10'

44° 12' 76° 09'



UNITED STATES - GREAT LAKES  
ST LAWRENCE SEAWAY - NEW YORK

# ST LAWRENCE RIVER

ROUND ISLAND, NEW YORK AND  
GANANOQUE, ONTARIO  
TO  
WOLFE ISLAND, ONTARIO

Polyconic Projection  
Scale 1:15,000

North American Datum of 1983  
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

## NOTES

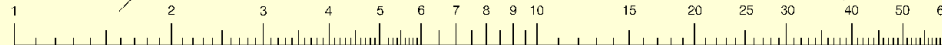
PLANE OF REFERENCE OF THIS CHART (Low Water Datum).....243.3 ft. Referred to mean water level at Rimouski, Quebec, International Great Lakes Datum (1985).  
SAILING DIRECTIONS. Bearings of sailing courses are true and distances given thereon are in statute miles between points of departure.  
AIDS TO NAVIGATION. Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation. See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.  
SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS. For complete list of symbols and abbreviations see Chart No. 1  
BRIDGE AND OVERHEAD CABLE CLEARANCES. When the water surface is above Low Water Datum, bridge and overhead clearances are reduced correspondingly. For clearances see U.S. Coast Pilot 6.  
AUTHORITIES. Hydrography and Topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and Canadian authorities.

Additional information can be obtained at [nauticalcharts.noaa.gov](http://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov).

## NOTE A

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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

## LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE



To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

76° 08'

44° 12' 76° 07'

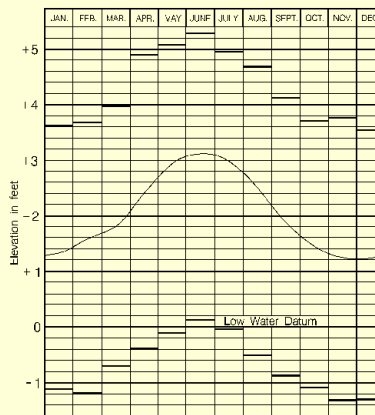
17th Ed., Jul./04 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 10/04  
Corrected through LNM Jun. 22/04

14774

## CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

## LAKE ONTARIO



Low Water Datum, which is the plane of reference for the levels shown on this above hydrograph, is also the plane of reference for the charted depths. If the lake level is above or below Low Water Datum, the existing depths are correspondingly greater or less than the charted depths.

## NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Watertown, NY WXXN-68 162.475 MHz

Temporary navigation aids are not shown. During some periods, they are replaced by other aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

RAC Radar reflects floating aids to reflector identify omitted from this chart.

Due to periodic Great Lakes, some aids are not shown at Low Water Datum. Proceed with caution.

Improved channel subject to shoaling.

POLI Report a list of special distances to the 1-800-424-8802 Coast Guard facility is impossible (33).

Limitations of aids to marine navigation: U.S. Coast Guard Geospatial-Intelligence Radio direction broadcasting site should be used. Station position (C) (Accurate local).

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

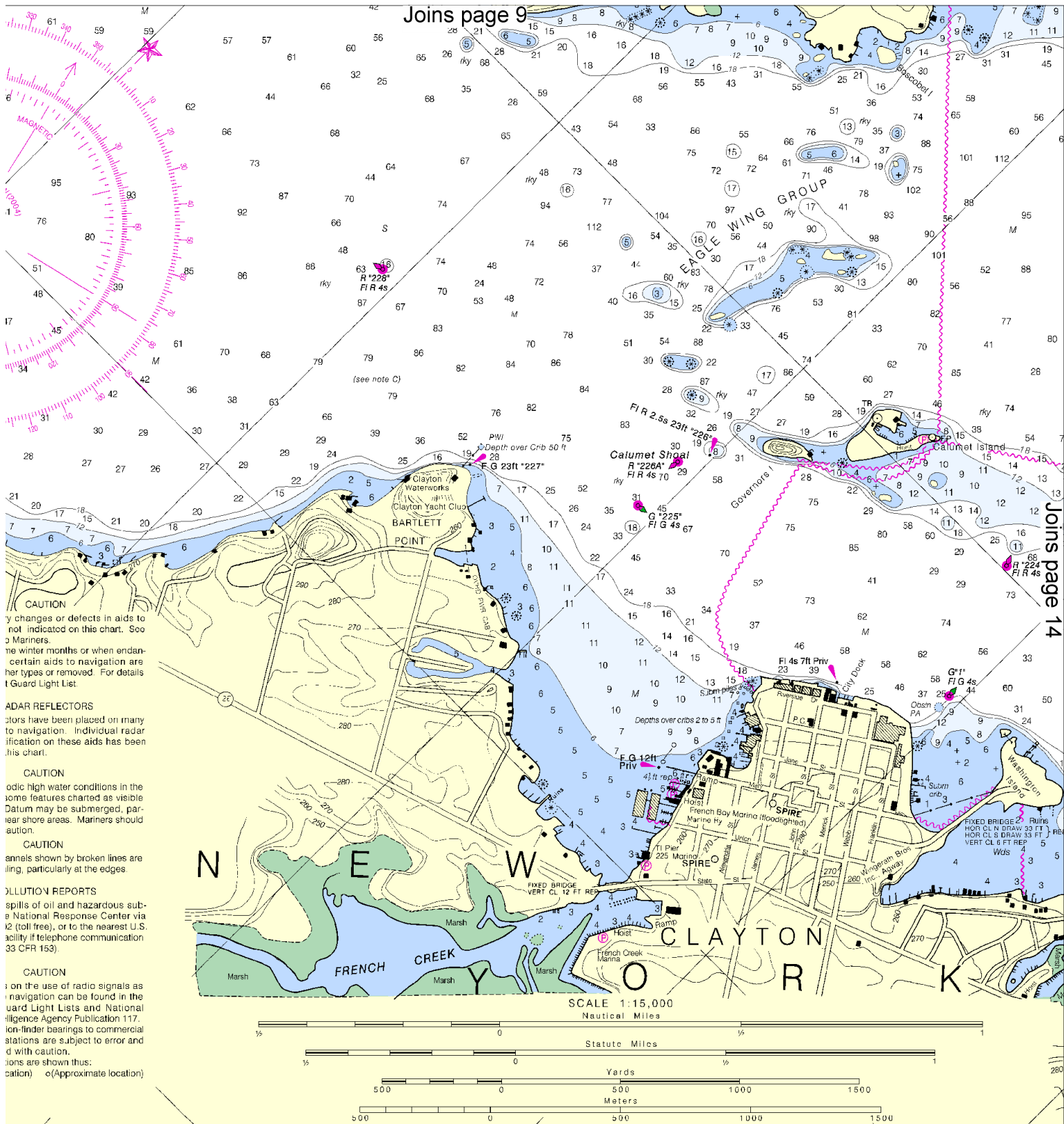
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:15,000  
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



12

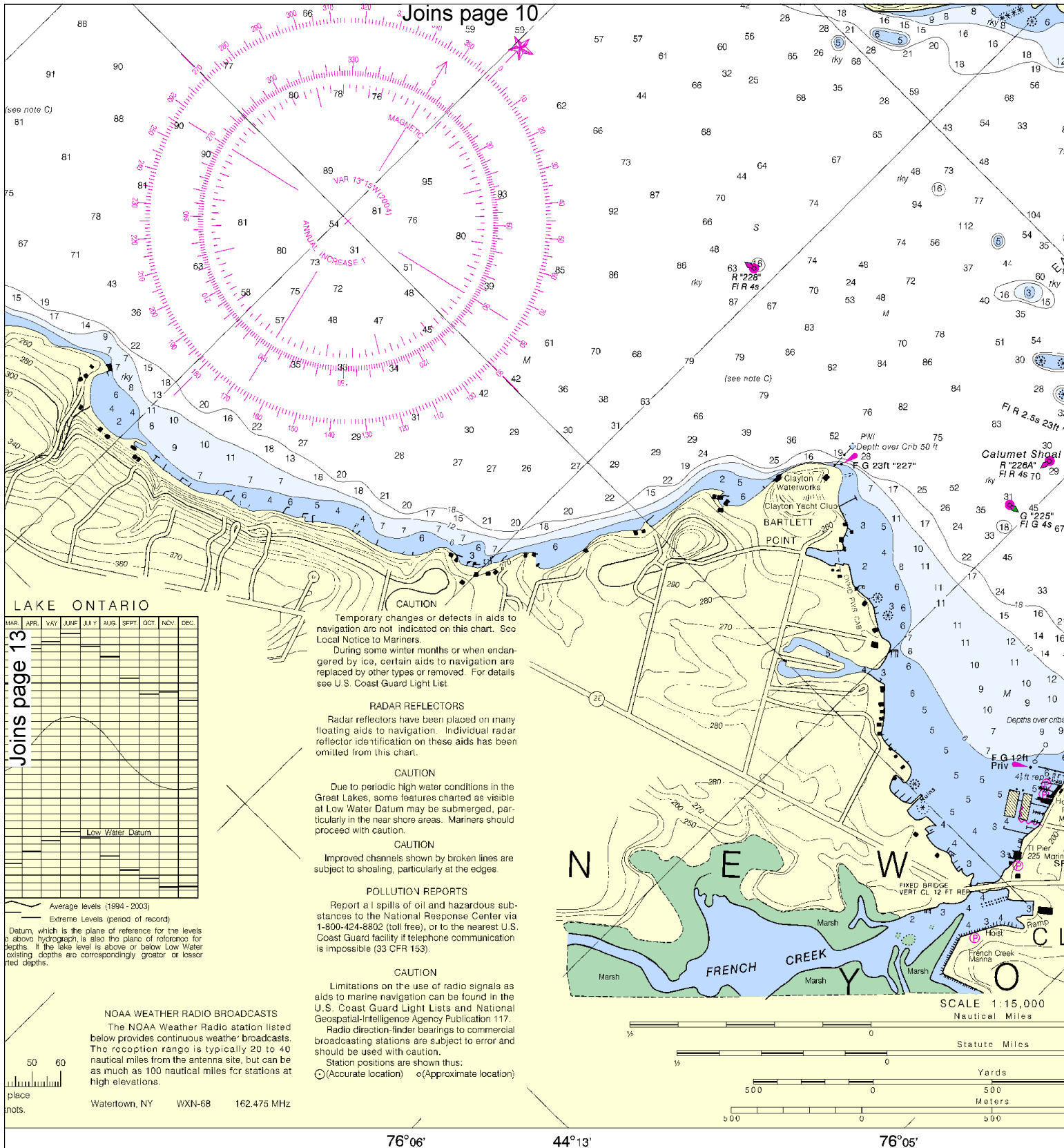


76°06' 44°13' 76°05' 44°14' 76°04'

EET

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

| FATHOMS | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17  |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| FEET    | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 | 42 | 48 | 54 | 60 | 66 | 72 | 78 | 84 | 90 | 96 | 102 |
| METERS  | 1 | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17  |



# SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION  
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE  
COAST SURVEY

|         |  |
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| PATHOMS |  |
| FEET    |  |
| METERS  |  |





## EMERGENCY INFORMATION

### VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

**Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.

**Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

**Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

**Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

**Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

### Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

### **HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!**

**Mobile Phones** – Call 911 for water rescue.

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 216-902-6117

**Coast Guard Search & Rescue** – 716-843-9527

**Canadian Coast Guard (RCC Trenton)** – 1-800-267-7270 or 613-965-3870

**NOAA Weather Radio** – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

**Getting and Giving Help** – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

## NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

**Official NOAA Nautical Charts** – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts** – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at [www.OceanGrafix.com](http://www.OceanGrafix.com).

**Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC<sup>®</sup>)** – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC<sup>™</sup>)** – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official BookletCharts<sup>™</sup>** – BookletCharts<sup>™</sup> are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts).

**Official PocketCharts<sup>™</sup>** – PocketCharts<sup>™</sup> are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

**Official U.S. Coast Pilot<sup>®</sup>** – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov).

**Official On-Line Chart Viewer** – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is [www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer](http://www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer).

**Official Nautical Chart Catalogs** – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

**Internet Sites:** [www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov](http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov), [www.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOAA.gov), [www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov](http://www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov), [www.NOS.NOAA.gov](http://www.NOS.NOAA.gov).

